

California Disaster Relief Tax Provisions

California Severe Storms, Flooding, Mudslides, and Landslides: Northern California, March-April 2006

Introduction

Here is a brief overview of the California tax treatment for victims of the California Severe Storms, a presidentially declared disaster area that occurred March 29 to April 16, 2006. The counties declared disaster areas are: Alameda, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Lake, Madera, Marin, Merced, Napa, Nevada, Placer, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Cruz, Sonoma, Stanislaus, and Tuolumne.

For more detailed information, refer to our publication, *Disaster Losses*, (FTB Pub 1034).

Disaster Loss Rules

California law is generally the same as federal law for casualties and disasters. When your property is lost or damaged due to an earthquake, fire, flood, or similar event that is sudden, unexpected, or unusual, it is considered a casualty loss. The damage to your property that is not repaid by insurance or other reimbursements usually qualifies as a casualty loss deduction for tax purposes. Your casualty loss becomes a disaster loss when both of the following occur:

- 1) You sustain the loss in an area the President of the United States or the Governor of California designates as a disaster area. (Note: If the disaster is declared by the Governor of California only, subsequent state legislation is required for the disaster provision to be activated.)
- 2) You sustain the loss because of the declared disaster.

Special tax rules apply to disaster losses. You can claim a disaster loss in the tax year the disaster occurred or in the tax year before the disaster occurred. The benefit to claiming your disaster loss in the prior year is that we can quickly issue you a refund.

Taxpayers whose losses exceed their income may qualify for 100 percent carryover of any excess disaster loss to future taxable years if the Legislature enacts legislation adding the California Severe Storms to the list of eligible disasters identified in California Revenue and Taxation Code Sections 17207 and 24347.5.

When to Claim Your Disaster Loss

The deadlines for electing a prior year deduction versus claiming your loss on the current year are:

Personal Returns:

Year of Loss	Prior Year Return	Current Year Return
	2005	2006
2006	Claim on original or amended 2005 tax year return by April 16, 2007. [Note: this date may be extended to October 15, 2007, if subsequent legislation is enacted adding the disaster to California Revenue and Taxation Code Section 17207 (g).]	Claim on the 2006 tax year return.

Corporation Returns:

Year of Loss	Prior Year Return	Current Year Return
	2005	2006
2006	Claim on original or amended 2005 tax year return by the current year's original due date, the 15th day of the third month after the close of the taxable year. [Note: this date may be extended to the 15th day of the 10th month after the close of the tax year in which the disaster occurred if subsequent legislation is enacted adding the disaster to California Revenue and Taxation Code Section 24347.5 (g).]	Claim on 2006 tax year return.

Speeding Up Your Refund

Print "**California Severe Storms**" in red ink at the top of Side 1 of your tax return. If you e-file your tax return, please follow the software instructions to enter the above information when prompted.

For More Information

Request our publication, *Disaster Losses* (FTB Pub. 1034). You can download this publication at the FTB's Website at www.ftb.ca.gov or order one by calling (800) 852-5711. To learn more about deducting casualty and disaster losses, see IRS Publication 547, *Casualties, Disaster, and Thefts (Business and Nonbusiness)*.